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On Sphenes from Delaware County, Penna.—Dr. WM. H. FORWOOD, U. S. A., communicated the fact that a number of sphenes of very large size and beautiful yellowish-green color have been taken from a quarry on the property of Jno. Mullin, near Bridgewater Station, Chester Creek R. R., Del. Co., Penna. The rock formation at this point consists for the most part of a hard, curled, garnetiferous gneiss, with here and there a narrow vein of quartz or feldspar.

Iron pyrites, hornblende, black mica, and a few staurolites have been noticed there. Near the eastern end of what is known as the middle quarry, there is a stratum of loose, dark-brown mica schist, permeated with a spring of water; and in the wettest portion of this, about ten feet from the surface, the sphenes were found in a small space in disseminated crystals, associated with loose crystals of quartz.

Unfortunately, the greater number of them were broken in blasting, and several are known to have been lost or destroyed; but he had collected pieces representing over thirty (30) distinct crystals from this one place. They vary from *one to three inches* in length, and all, without exception, present a twinned formation. Only three crystals escaped being broken. The largest is two and three-quarters inches long by an inch and a half across, and weighs eight hundred and sixty-four grains troy. The next in size is two inches long, and weighs five hundred and ten grains; and the smallest is an inch and five-eighths long, and weighs one hundred and ninety grains. He had prepared a plaster cast of each of these, which were presented, together with the fragment of a still larger crystal, being the largest one found, and weighing ten hundred and thirty grains. This is a new locality for sphenes, and these appear to constitute a new variety of that mineral in this State.

The Harmony of Antagonism of Teeth.—Dr. McQUILLEN directed attention to a human skull in which, owing to the loss of the bicuspid and molars in the left side of the lower jaw, an upper molar, failing to meet with the antagonizing teeth, protruded from the alveolus twice its original length. In addition to this, and from the same cause, the left superior maxilla had fallen considerably below the level of right superior maxilla, and, carrying with it the malar bone, had lowered the orbit to such an extent that the face must have been quite disfigured during life. There was a marked contrast between this and another skull shown, in which the thirty-two teeth were all in good condition, symmetrical in their arrangement, and illustrating in a marked degree the harmony of antagonism. During life the upper and lower teeth articulate with each other, so that when the jaws are closed they maintain each other in their positions. The incisors and canines of the upper jaw overlap those of the lower so as

to conceal the upper third. The external cusps of the lower bicuspid and molars are received into depressions between the external and internal cusps of similar teeth of the upper jaw. No two teeth oppose each other only, but each tooth in closing the jaws impinges upon two, so that, should a tooth be lost, or even two alternate teeth, still the corresponding teeth of the opposite jaw are to some extent opposed, and thus remain useful. When a tooth is wholly unopposed, a process is set up in the jaw by which the useless organ is gradually extruded from the socket, as shown in the first skull.

Dr. Isaac T. Coates was elected a member.

Don Alvaro de la Gándara, of Madrid, Spain, Col. Juan J. Marin, of Barcelona, Spain, and Sig. Alessandro Castellani, of Rome, Italy, were elected correspondents.

The committees to which they had been referred recommended the following papers to be published :—